THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY." "FOR POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 15, 1841. NUMBER 42.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscribers have entered into co-partnership, and will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. C. Crittenden, opposite the Jail.

ALL WORK WARRANTED AND REPAIRING done at the shortest notice.

CHAS. OVERMAN.
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 16, 1841. 38tf

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, two boys from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Tailoring Business.

J. & D. JAMISON.

June 16, 1841. 38tf

Clock & Watch Repairing.

THOS. TROTTER

STILL continues to repair Clocks and Watches in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of Materials. His Shop is in the Jewelry Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Court House, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully on as much encouragement.

Charlotte, June 3, 1841. 36tf

N. B. His price shall be as moderate as possible, for CASH.

The Old U. States Cap, Stock, Shirt, Linen Collar & Oiled Silk MANUFACTORY.

John M. Davies & Jones,

(SUCCESSORS TO DAVIES AND SON,)

106 Williams street, corner of John-street, two doors above their old stand,

NEW YORK.

THE subscribers, thankful for the many favors bestowed on them by the public, hope, by strict attention, to merit a continuance. Having enlarged their warehouse and made arrangements to manufacture articles in their line more largely, they will be enabled to fill the orders of such as will favor them with a call with promptness. They would invite the attention of the merchant to their stock, where they will find articles of every quality and price in their line in greater variety than any other establishment in this city. We shall take much pleasure in shewing our goods, and do not doubt being able to sell them on such terms to ensure full of giving satisfaction, both at wholesale and retail.

Caps.

Gentlemen's Sporting, Travelling, Opera and Dress Caps, youth's, children's and infants, of cloth, sealette, silk, velvet, merino, &c., of all the newest European and American styles. Officers of the Army and Navy furnished with Dress and Undress Caps.

Stocks

Of satin, rusting, velvet, bombazin, made, &c.; plain, trimmed with bows, with bosoms plaited, &c. Parisan Stocks, a very light and beautiful article, for summer wear, an entire new style—in which J. M. D. & J. would respectfully solicit the attention of their customers. The superiority of our Caps, Stocks, &c. is well established by the constant care taken to render every article perfect and durable.

Shirts

Of linen, muslin, plain and frilled, with linen collars, fronts and wristbands, of the most approved pattern; fancy Cambric Shirts, of French, English and American fabrics.

Linen Collars and Bosoms

Of the finest medium, as well as the inferior qualities, of all the styles now extant. Plain and corded linen bosoms, plain plaited, with ruffles inserted, and with collars attached, &c.

Oiled Silks.

White, plaid and fancy colors. Oiled Silk Aprons for ladies, misses and infants. *Oiled Silk, medicated.*

Patent Leather.

All the different qualities of Patent Leather; Japanned Muslin and Linen, suitable for coach harness makers, and the West India and South American markets.

Under Garments,

Lambs' wool, merino and cotton Shirts, Drawers and Hosiery, of the best English and American manufacture. A superior article of Shaker and other Flannels.

Suspenders.

Of all qualities—gum elastic, silk, cotton, &c.

Gloves of our own Importation.

Superior qualities of black, white, dark and light colored Hoskin Gloves; white and colored silk Gloves; buck, beaver and woolen, of the best French and English manufacture &c. &c.

Cravats and Scarfs.

Italian, plain, corded, satin figured, plain satin, figured, corded and fancy Cravats and Scarfs of every description. We are continually receiving new styles of Cravats and Scarfs from London and Paris—so that in looking over our stock, you will always be sure to find the latest patterns.

Cravat Stiffeners

Of all qualities.

Linen Cambric and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs of the best English and French manufacture.

Cap and Stock manufacturers supplied with all kinds of trimmings, such as Broadcloths, Cap Fronts, Satins, Bombazins, Buckles, Frames, Bindings, &c. &c.

☞ It is our intention that our Stock of Goods, &c. shall present more than ordinary inducements to the purchasers of the above articles.

JOHN M. DAVIES & JONES.

106 Williams street, corner of John, *New York.*

May 31, 1841. 3m

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention.

Charlotte, May 3, 1841.

PRESS FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER, for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS for sale at THIS OFFICE.

NEW FIRM.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON

TENDER their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general as

TAILORS.

No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment warranted to be made in the most durable manner and latest fashion.

Good Fits warranted on all occasions.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

A CARD.

DR. DANIEL ASBURY, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has located himself in Charlotte; where he will be happy to attend the calls of those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His Shop is in the Office of the Journal, a few doors South East of the Court House.

Jan. 12, 1841.

Gold Mine for Sale.

THE subscribers offer their valuable Gold Mine for Sale known by the name of Hunter's Mine, five miles North of Charlotte in Mecklenburg County, N. C. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

ELAM HUNTER.

Oct. 23, 1840. 5tf

The Farmers' Advocate.

PROSPECTUS FOR VOLUME III.

SINCE closing the 2d volume, an association has been proposed, whereby the services of Mr. W. P. Richards, of Davidson county, N. C., will be procured to assist in the editorial department of the paper, provided a sufficient accession to our present list of subscribers can be obtained, to justify such a measure; in which event, the Advocate, after the fact is ascertained, and the necessary arrangements made, will be published weekly, at Brownstown, Davidson county, N. C., on a super-royal sheet, for $1 50. But in the meantime, or should the proposed association ultimately fail for want of sufficient encouragement, as above stated, the paper will still be continued semi-monthly on a super-royal sheet, for one dollar, as heretofore.

We would reasonably suppose, that the proposed change from a semi-monthly to a weekly paper would give general satisfaction to all our present subscribers; because, for the small addition of fifty cents, a volume furnishing more than double the amount of reading matter would be secured; or, instead of giving one dollar for a volume of 304 pages, they will receive for one dollar and fifty cents a volume containing 832 pages. And moreover, in addition to the greater quantity of reading matter furnished, we have no doubt that an increased interest would be thus communicated to our paper; as Mr. Richards, besides being a practical farmer, is a gentleman of considerable literary attainments.

In attempting to effect such an arrangement, whether successful or not, the least prejudice or disadvantage cannot possibly result to any of our present subscribers; because, should the attempt prove unsuccessful, the Advocate will continue to be published regularly, as heretofore. If we should succeed in effecting the anticipated change, a material advantage, in our estimation, will be the immediate result; for by the adoption of such measures as it will enable us to carry out, our means for improving the paper,—for rendering it more acceptable, and for giving a greater extent of circulation, and thus making it more permanently useful, will be greatly increased.

No material difference in the design of the paper will take place in consequence of the proposed change; but an inflexible adherence to the interests of the Farmer will still be observed, by using all laudable means calculated to advance a system of general improvement. We hope, fellow-citizens, that you will give us your united support in aiding our efforts to establish on a permanent basis, a paper having for its object the introduction of measures for the enriching of your soil—the improvement of your stock and farm productions—the perfecting of your agricultural and mechanical operations—the advancement of your scientific and literary pursuits, and the promotion of just incentives to virtue; all of which simultaneously centre in one grand purpose—to develope the vast natural resources of our common country for the mutual benefit of all; and thus promote the great design of creation.

As we consider Agriculture and its kindred pursuits, of paramount importance to any other consideration, we design in the first place, to use all laudable exertions in procuring and disseminating practical information, essential to the interests, and calculated to increase the dignity of the Farmer.

Secondly:—*Education*, and the Literary Institutions of the country; also, good literary productions, both original and selected, will receive prompt attention, and a warm and friendly support.

Thirdly:—*Science*, and the *Mechanical Arts*, will also be subjects of discussion, and invariably receive a liberal share of attention.

Fourthly:—Due attention will be paid to subjects calculated to promote the cause of *Virtue* and *Religion*, carefully suppressing every allusion, tending in any way to encourage sectarian prejudices.

Fifthly:—A summary notice will also be taken of passing events of an important and interesting nature, both *Foreign* and *Domestic*; excluding all *political* contests, and subjects calculated to promote party animosity.

In short, our whole influence, so far as depends on the success of the Advocate, will be unsparingly exerted in strengthening those pillars on which the prosperity and happiness, both of individuals and nations must be invariably based—the improvement of the soil, and the culture of the mind.

CONDITIONS.

All those who pay in advance, will receive fifty two numbers of sixteen octavo pages each, making in a year, a volume of 832 pages, for $1 50. To clubs forwarding $7 free of postage, five copies will be forwarded; for $10, eight copies; for $15, twelve copies; for $20, eighteen copies; and for $30, thirty copies will be furnished.

If payment be delayed beyond three months after the first number is received, an additional sum of 33½ per cent. will be invariably exacted. The trouble and expense which necessarily attends the collection of small debts at a distance, will render a strict adherence to this rule absolutely necessary.

All letters, communications, &c. to the publishers, must come free from postage, or they cannot be attended to.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at our option.

Postmasters, or other gentlemen, disposed to give us their influence, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address

J. SHERWOOD & W. P. RICHARDS.

ELECTION OF CLERKS.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg County are notified, that, in pursuance of Law, polls will be opened and held at the several Election Precincts in said County, on Thursday, the 5th day of August next, for the purpose of electing a Clerk of the County Court, and also a Clerk of the Superior Court, and Register of the Poor; when and where all qualified voters are requested to attend and give in their votes.

THOS. H. ALEXANDER, *Sheriff.*

Charlotte, July 7, 1841. 14tf

NOTICE.

IN the winter of 1839-40 there was taken from the Mansion House, either loaned or through mistake, a small animal OVERCOAT, with black bars bottom, nearly new. The pockets in the front part of the skirt. If any person has said Coat, they would confer a favor by leaving it with the subscriber or Mr. John D. Pearson, in Providence Settlement.

R. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, July 3, 1841. 14tf

NOTICE.

I WILL sell at the Court House in Charlotte, on Tuesday, the 27th of July, a very likely young

Negro Man,

a first rate shoemaker, on a credit of 12 months with note and approved security.

—ALSO—

I will sell at the residence of the late Robert Potts, dec'd., on Tuesday, the 3d day of August next, a quantity of Wheat, Corn, Fodder, Oats, Barley—also a fine lot BACON—Stock of every description—Household and Kitchen Furniture—and a great many articles too tedious to mention, on a credit of 12 months, with notes and approved securities.

R. W. PARKS, *Executor.*

June 30, 1841. 14tf

B. B. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Tailoring business—boys from the country would be preferred.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, July 7, 1841. 41tf

ATTENTION! *Independent Greys.*

YOU are commanded to appear at the Court House in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped according to the Constitution of said Company, in Summer Uniform.

By order of the Captain,

F. M. ROSS, *O. S.*

Charlotte, July 7, 1841.

MARTIN RODDY,

CORNER OF QUEEN & STATE STREETS,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAS on hand an extensive assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, also WINES, FRESH TEAS, CORDIALS, &c. &c. handsling of

FRENCH BRANDY { Fine Old Cognac and Champaigne, of the most favorite brands.

HOLLAND GIN { "Hunt Glass," "Grape," "Pine Apple" and "Sans." Imported direct.

WINES { Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Claret, Marseilles, Sicily and Malaga.

TEAS { Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Powder &c.

London and Philadelphia Porter and Ale. Scotch and Irish Whiskey.

Cordials, Syrups, Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

June 24, 1841. 14tf

$10 Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, about the 6th of April last, a negro man named WILL, about 40 years of age, and about 6 feet high. He belongs to the estate of R. W. Davidson, dec'd., and has a wife at Dr. J. H. Gibbon's. It is expected that he is lurking either in that neighborhood or the neighborhood of Col. E. Brevard in Lincoln county. The above reward will be paid to any one who will apprehend and deliver him to me.

A. BREVARD DAVIDSON.

June 8, 1841. 37tf

Wrapping Paper.

A FEW reams for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Moffat's Pills and Ointment just opened and for sale at this Office.

THE LATE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY.

From the debate on the bill making an appropriation of a year's salary to Mrs. Harrison, we select some remarks of Mr. Adams, of Mass., Mr. Dean, of Ohio, and Messrs. White and Lane, of Indiana, as possessing paramount interest. The cold blooded remarks of Mr. Dean drew forth several withering replies, and next day he was fain to take back whatever might have been construed into personal disrespect of the late President.

The bill having been read at the Clerk's table—

Mr. Adams moved to fill the blank in the bill with the sum of $25,000.

[Cries in various parts of the Hall of "agreed," "agreed."]

Mr. A. said that this sum, as far as he understood, was in correspondence with the prevailing sentiment of the joint committee raised on this subject, and of which the gentleman now in the Chair had been a member. There had been some difference of opinion among the members of the committee as to the sum which it would be proper to appropriate, and, also, on the part of some gentlemen as to the constitutionality of the act itself in any shape.—There had been more objection to the constitutionality than there had been as to the sum to be granted. So far as there had been any discussion in the committee, it seemed to be the general sense of those composing it, that some provision ought to be made for the family of the late President, not in the nature of a grant, but as an indemnity for actual expenses incurred by himself first when a candidate for the Presidency. It had been observed in committee, and it must be known to all members of the House, that in the situation in which Gen. Harrison had been placed—far from the seat of Government, and for eighteen months or two years exposed to a heavy burden of expense which he could not possibly avoid—it was no more than equitable that he should, to a reasonable degree, be indemnified. He had been thus burdened while in circumstances not opulent; but, on the contrary, it had been one ground on which he had received so decided proofs of the People's favor, that through a long course of public service he remained poor, which was in itself a demonstrative proof that he had remained pure also. Such had been his condition before leaving home to travel to the seat of Government. After his arrival here, he had been exposed to another considerable burden of expense, far beyond any amount he had received from the public purse during the short month he had continued to be President. His decease has left his family in circumstances which would be much improved by this act of justice done to him by the People, through their Representatives. The feeling was believed to be very general throughout the country, and without distinction of party in favor of such a measure. Application had come from the most respectable sources, and, among others, from the city of Charleston, a portion of the country where the support given to Gen. Harrison as a political candidate had not been so strong as in many others: with a magnimity which that city had often manifested, its citizens had come forward and petitioned Congress that this sum should be appropriated as an indemnity.—There had, he believed, been other petitions of the same character offered during this session. He would thank the Clerk to state whether such had not been the case.

The Clerk, through the Chair, responded to the inquiry, and stated that there had.

Mr. A. said that a gentleman from Pennsylvania, near him had just suggested that he had in his hands a petition praying for a much larger grant than that he had moved, and which he would read when he came to speak to the resolution. The reason why Mr. A. had moved to insert this sum was, that, as far as he could understand what the public opinion was, this was the sum which was preferred by a great portion of the American People. A larger or a smaller sum might be proposed; in which case the question by usage of the House would first be put on the largest sum.

The grounds and reasons for this appropriation had been so long and so fully discussed in the papers and journals of the country that he presumed the minds of all the members of the House were made up in regard to it; he should not therefore, add any further remarks.

Mr. Dean, of Ohio, said he was opposed to voting any sum whatever. There was something so extraordinary in the proposition, that the moment he heard it he was startled at the views of the ruling party. Congress had been convened for an extraordinary purpose, but was it for the purpose of granting relief to the heirs of Gen. Harrison? Was it for a purpose like that that the country had called upon them to assemble? Was this to be the first measure proposed for their public action? Mr. D. said he had no disposition to speak here of the acts of the deceased; he did not at this time desire to review the history of that man; he was willing that in his case the usual fate of men should be reversed. Let the evils he had done be buried with his bones, and let the good only which he had done for his country live after him.—Mr. D. should set that all aside, until some gentleman should get up and attempt to express an eulogy upon the valor, patriotism, and public worth of William Henry Harrison; should any thing like this be attempted, Mr. D. would then claim the right of expressing his views as to the merits of that man as a distinguished and illustrious patriot. In the meanwhile, he had serious objections to this bill, and such as came home to his bosom. The passage of any such act was barred by the principles of this Government and the restrictions of the Constitution. That instrument vested them with no authority to throw away the treasure of the country. By which of its clauses was Congress empowered to give away the public money gratuitously? He cared nothing for precedents. It was said that Congress had made a still larger grant to Lafayette: But Mr. D. never could find any sound reason or constitutional principal which justified them in conferring a gratuity upon any man. He was opposed to all gratuities. They had come here, as it was alleged, to relieve the distress of the country. Yes; this "distress of the country" had been rung in the ears of the people from Georgia to the Lakes. Nothing was heard from a certain set of politicians but public distress and impending ruin; and there must be a called meeting of Congress to seek out some mode to allay the distress. Now, Mr. D. must say that in his section of the country there was no distress and no ruin; there was no derangement in the currency but such as was beyond the action of this House to remedy. Mr. D. was no believer in these distresses of the dear people. There was no distress in his district, and he had come here, not to make gratuities, but to discharge his constitutional duty according to the will of his constituents. It was not their will that any such bill as this should pass. If the question could be put to the vote among the people of his district, there was not a man, unless it might be some distressed Whig or old Federalist, who would give one farthing of his money. No, there was not one, not one man that would raise his voice in favor of making this donation to the widow and heirs of William Henry Harrison. Mr. D. said he had been astonished at the remark of the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Adams] when he had stated, as one reason in favor of making this donation, that Gen. Harrison had made large expenditures in an electioneering campaign. What! was Congress to remunerate men for expending large sums of money in building log cabins? Was it indeed so? For himself, he had no doubt in the world that money had been poured out like a flood for electioneering purposes.—He did not doubt that the Treasury had been emptied, had been drained, to effect electioneering purposes.

(Here Mr. D. was interrupted by loud laughter and cries of "Who doubts it?" "Very true," and "Who had the treasury?")

Mr. D. resumed. And not only so, but that the pockets of individuals had been emptied likewise. If the House should vote this donation, it would be shown and proved that individuals had improperly drawn money from the Treasury to be employed in this election.

(Here the laughter was renewed mingled with cries of "No doubt of that"—"we all know that.")

Mr. D. said that he knew personally that the West had been flooded with documents which had come free of expense, and had been spread in profusion all over the land. If gentlemen knew of these corrupt practices, why had they voted down a resolution which sought to bring them out to light? Were he permitted openly to repeat in his place a remark which had been made within his hearing, he could give a very fair reason why that resolution had been voted down.

(Cries of "Give it?"—"let us have it.")

Mr. D. said if it were proper he could soon give it, for it had proceeded from an old Whig Federalist.

(Calls to order, mixed with cries of "Go on.")

Mr. D. said he was not to be deterred by any noise or confusion which gentlemen might choose to get up, from giving his views of this bill. It was an attempt to work upon the better feelings of men to make them do wrong; but both honor and policy should place men above all such influence. When had such a proposition ever been heard of in any deliberative body? When had it ever before been asserted that because a man's expenses had been immense in getting into a public office, therefore $25,000 must be granted to his widow?

Mr. D. had been surprised at the decision of the Chair and of the House in reference to the amendment moved by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Snyder) in behalf of the widow and children of Charles Ogle. What difference was there between the claim of Ogle's heirs and those of Gen. Harrison? Were not the one as much entitled to the sympathies of Federalists as the other? Were gentlemen in favor of giving bounties here, and such bounties as should follow men down to their heirs?—Was this the retrenchment and the reform that the country had been taught to expect? He should like to know how any man could justify his vote for such a grant as this. Was not the Treasury already sufficiently drained? Had they not come together under the specious pretence of furnishing ways and means to replenish a drained, exhausted Treasury? And was this one of the means? Was this a bill to provide a sound and uniform currency?—Was this one of the measures that was to restore confidence? Could that be the object of the bill? Mr. D. concluded by protesting against the grant of any sum what ever to persons who had no legal claim to a single dollar.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, said he had not intended to utter a word until he had heard what had just fallen from the member from Ohio. Strange, indeed, it must have sounded to every human being that heard it—that that member, himself a citizen of Ohio, should get up here to make war on a dead citizen of his own State! To pay like a vampire on an illustrious man now committed to the silent tomb! He hoped the party which that member belonged could not sustain him in such a course. The member had told the House that he could forbear making any attack upon the military character of Wm. H. Harrison. In God's name, who did he think would listen to such an attack on the floor of an American Congress? He refrain! And was not that military character a part of the history of the country? The deeds of Wm. Henry Harrison were given to the past—far beyond the reach of any puny efforts of such an assailant. The member had informed the House that among his constituents, there was no distress. If they never had been distressed before, they would be when they came to read the member's speech. He opposed the measure because the Treasury was empty. And who had emptied it? Who had wasted and squandered and pilfered and stolen the public money by thousands and millions, and fattened on the spoils? Mr. L. trusted to God that no party would sustain sentiments like these. Who that had an American heart in his bosom could refuse a grant which did equal honor to the giver and receiver.

Mr. L. would put it to the vote of Harrison's own soldiers. Ask them whether the widow of their old commander should or should not have this sum out of the public Treasury. The member talked about log cabin. Did he not know that the log cabin stood in the contest as the loved and chosen emblem of the free unbought affection, and the power and majesty of the People? For what could this topic have been introduced, but for an opportunity of indulging in low, unworthy, disgusting party slang? If these were the laurels which the member sought to wear, Mr. L. envied them not. Long and greenly might they flourish on his brow that seemed well worthy to wear them. Who talked of gratuity? They had brought forward the bill expressly on the ground of indemnification. Did the member think to achieve for himself immortality by having his name on record as an opponent of this bill? Yes, he might, but it would be an immortality of infamy. The member's vote might stand upon the Journal, but it would stand there as a vote against the father of the West; it would stand as some minute and scarcely visible speck and blemish upon the marble that recorded an illustrious name for posterity. What might be that member's notions of fame it was hard to say. Did he expect to win fame by attacking the dead? He shared his fame with the hyena and the wolf. The member had asked, with a sneer of triumph, how gentlemen were to sustain themselves in giving a vote like this? Mr. L. would tell that individual how he should sustain himself; not by cringing before his constituents, but by standing before them erect in conscious integrity, and telling them he had acted here as a freeman and an American, regardless of the cant of demagogues. He now turned from the member, and left him and his speech to the infamous immortality so richly merited by both.

Mr. J. L. White of Indiana, said that were he to suffer such remarks as those which has been made by the member from Ohio to pass without a word in defence of the illustrious dead, he felt that he should be doing injustice alike to his State and to himself. This Representative Hall was the last, the very last place where he had expected to behold a man whose head was whitening for the grave, use language to the disparagement of a patriot hero, in comparison to whom that man was but dross. What, to represent a man whom this entire nation had delighted to honor as a thief and a robber of the public treasury. God forbid that such things should ever be uttered in the face of honorable men!—Talk of bounty? Who asked for bounty? No man or woman in the name of William Henry Harrison. The appropriation was but a part of that tardy justice which had slept too long. The People vote against it? The People were clamorous for the measure. The whole Union demanded it as with one voice. When Mr. W. saw grey hairs, he beheld them with reverence, because he was ready to think that each of them was a memento of some honorable or virtuous deed in a well-spent life; but when the influence of the hoary head was brought but as a pander to party infamy, he lost his respect for age itself in the contempt he felt in witnessing its prostitution. Let any man travel in that part of our country which it was Mr. W.'s honor to represent, where Harrison's old soldiers were to be found—those who had stood with him shoulder to shoulder in the defence of their country's liberties—and then let him utter imputations such as has been made here to-day and he who made them, if he escaped their animadversion, would be sure to receive their curses on his name. Go to these veterans of the West and ask them if they approve of a bill like this, and you will see in a moment the fire of their early days kindling in their cheeks and flashing from their eyes. They would stand erect and proud that the justice of their country was about to place one more wreath upon the tomb of their loved commander. Every hill, every valley was instinct with but one feeling. He wished the member who had spoken such things could have been in Mr. W.'s State when the news of Harrison's death was first received. He himself was riding at the moment in company with an aged man; but one who well merited the title of an old Roman—a man of iron nerves and of lion heart—a man who, perhaps had never shed a tear since his childhood; but when the doleful sound entered his ears that Harrison was dead, he wept

like a boy; they [illegible] ... of supporting principles ... [illegible] ... Henry Harrison had stood up on the floor of Congress, and the issues of his clear and manly voice shook the walls so as to be advocating the justice of the dead. And were the keen feelings and views of party to be brought to mark the meanness of so base an act? What was party but that fatal agreement which was destined to rend asunder your nation and strength, which, if it could but accomplish a momentary triumph, cursed not, though it should lay a nation in ruins? Mr. W. recognised no such infatuation. He would belong to no party what did. He worshipped at the altar of his country alone. He would appeal to gentlemen of opposite political sentiments and would say to them, Content but to go with us now, and not the unity of this act, and I will go with you for almost any thing you may ask. Forget for a moment your party feelings, do this act of justice to the memory of a man who loved and served his country, and fear not but the nation will sustain you.

In Senate—Thursday, June 24.

The Senate having under consideration the bill to incorporate the subscribers to a Fiscal Bank of the United States, and Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, having explained at large the object and bearing of the bill—

Mr. CALHOUN desired that the further consideration be postponed until to-morrow—making a few observations in relation to the feeling of the South in regard to a National Bank.

Mr. MANGUM said: The Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) speaks for the South, North Carolina, of course, inclusive. Mr. M. said his own opinion, derived from observation and information upon which he placed full reliance, was exactly the reverse of that expressed by the Senator, so far as North Carolina was concerned. So far from the Bank party being weaker than the Whig party, as the Senator from South Carolina supposed, he (Mr. M.) entertained the opinion that in North Carolina it was much stronger than the Whig party. Mr. M. had been informed but fell, at Raleigh, by members of Assembly, his personal and political friends, whose intelligence and character commanded his entire confidence, that in the western part of the State, where the weight of population lies, the Whig party with great unanimity were favorable to a Bank, and that in important portions of the West, *half or very nearly half*, of the late Van Buren party also desired it. That it was true they would not break party connections on account of it, and would even vote against Whigs favoring it, yet that at heart they desired it, and would be gratified to see it established without their co operation.—In other portions of the State, so far as his (Mr. M.'s) observation and information extended, there was a near approximation to unanimity in the ranks of the Whig party in favor of a well regulated and well guarded Bank; and within his personal knowledge, that sentiment was more than co extensive with the Whig party, for he knew prominent men in the Van Buren ranks who desired a Bank, and would be well pleased to see it succeed if that could be accomplished without their breaking from their party rank and giving up party connexions. However, as his colleague (Mr. Graham) had better means of forming a just opinion in regard to the public sentiment in North Carolina on this subject, he hoped he would favor the Senate with his impressions on this point.

Mr. GRAHAM said that his own information in relation to the public sentiment in North Carolina on this subject corresponded substantially with the statement made by his colleague.

Mr. Calhoun having reiterated the sentiment for North Carolina on the authority of a gentleman belonging to that State—

Mr. GRAHAM said he knew not from what source the Senator from South Carolina had received his information, but he (Mr. G.) had a somewhat extensive acquaintance in the State, having been a member of her Legislature for several years before he came here, and his own impressions was of a very different character.—There was great unanimity among his own political friends on the subject, and he had been told by persons, in whose veracity he had the utmost confidence, that the desire for a National Bank was not confined to them, but embraced many of the opposite party.

The subject having been revived by Mr. Calhoun on the following day, (Friday, the 25th,)

Mr. MANGUM said, although the Senate can feel but little interest in this matter, yet he would correct an erroneous impression of the Senator from South Carolina in supposing that he (Mr. M.) had said that half the Van Buren party in N. Carolina were in favor of a United States Bank.—Mr. M. had said no such thing. What he had said he would substantially restate.—He had said that the Senator from South Carolina was mistaken in supposing that the Whig party in North Carolina was stronger than the Bank party. That the Whig party, with a near approach to unanimity, desired a Bank well regulated and well guarded. That he (Mr. M.) had been told by gentlemen of the highest intelligence and respectability, that in the western part of North Carolina, where the popular strength of the State lies, the Whig party, with great unanimity desired a United States Bank; and that, in important portions of the West, *half or nearly half*, of the Van Buren party desired a Bank, if it could be had without their co operation. That the party drill had been so effectual, they would not break their party connexions, and still continued to vote against Whigs. Yet, on the subject of a Bank, they were in convictions and in heart, many of them, decidedly in favor of the establishment of one.

Mr. M. mentioned the names of gentlemen from whom he derived information, all stating that they were of the highest respectability. Mr. M. said that he had conversed with some Whig friends of the [illegible] ... West. One of the governors, of the long and experience and the most extensive knowledge, representing the great and powerful Wilmington district, had said that in his district he felt very sure almost the entire Whig party, and at least half of the Van Buren party, desired a United State Bank; that, in truth, the Van Buren party did not show opposition except in the person of a candidate advocating a Bank. Mr. M. said his other information was in corroboration of his statement yesterday, including the Charlotte district lately represented by Mr. Cannon. Mr. M. said his information from other districts in the East and South east was full and satisfactory, that the Bank party was stronger than the Whig party. Within the immediate circle of his personal knowledge it was undoubtedly so. In his own county, until very lately, if not now, some prominent and efficient supporters of Van Buren were likewise advocates of a United States Bank.—However all this may be, Mr. M. felt very sore the Senator from South Caroline, was entirely mistaken in his original proposition that the Whig party in N. Carolina was stronger than the party in favor of a United States Bank. Mr. M. restricted his remarks to his own State, and felt very sure, that if a well-guarded and well-regulated Bank shall be established at this session, within six months or a year, all agitation on the subject will cease on the part of the People. That ambitious and disappointed politicians, stimulated by personal objects, might agitate and agitate but they would soon find that the sound judgment and sober common sense of the great body of the People could not be lashed into a commotion by all their agitations and interested appeals for the gratification of mere personal or party objects of ambition.

Mr. GRAHAM begged leave to say a word on this subject. He was glad the Senator from South Carolina had recurred to it.—He professed to know something of the state of opinion in his own State, quite as much as did any one out of it. It is difficult (said Mr. G.) to define the grounds of belief. The wishes of men are often fathers to their thoughts. To enable the Senate to judge of the state of public sentiment in North Carolina on this subject, Mr. G. said he would state one or two facts. In the last Legislature there were one hundred and four Whigs out of one hundred and seventy members; and, in the election of Senators made then, the advocacy of a National Bank was the test question. Within the last sixty days there had been an election, in all the districts of the State, for members of the House of Representatives; and the result had been, that eight members were returned who were avowed advocates of such an institution, and only five against it, while in the last House of Representatives there had been eight *opponents* and *five* advocates of the measure. After the tables had been thus completely turned, Mr. G. said he would submit to the candor of the honorable Senator himself whether he did not, in some degree at least, doubt the correctness of the opinions on which he seemed to be relying. Those who would pay no attention to this, would hardly believe, though one should rise from the dead. The question, as Mr. G. understood, had been distinctly made, and as distinctly decided. As to the message of Gov. Dudley, Mr. G. said he had not a perfect recollection of it, not having recurred to it since a short time after its publication. If, however, that distinguished citizen was to be considered the advocate of the State bank deposite system, familiarly called the pet bank system, Mr. G. said he did not then recollect any other citizens of such prominence who coincided in the opinion; that system had never been advocated in that State by any party except the supporters of the late Administration, and by them only so long as it was a party measure.

Mr. CALHOUN having stated that the point in issue was not whether the Whig party in North Carolina was in favor of a National Bank, but whether the question was stronger there than that party—

Mr. GRAHAM replied that he had not misapprehended the question at issue. It was upon the allegation of the honorable Senator from South Carolina in reply to the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay,) that the establishment of a National Bank was losing ground in the South. This assertion his colleague and himself had undertaken to controvert as far as North Carolina was concerned. True, his colleague had stated—and so he (Mr. G.) believed—that in many parts of the State the Bank question was stronger than the Whig party. And, in confirmation of this he would remark, that three of his colleagues in the other branch of Congress, (whom he had seen casually, since the discussion yesterday, having no expectation that the matter was to be resumed here again) had stated to him that in their districts it was undoubtedly true that not only Whigs, but many of the Van Buren party, were favorable to the establishment of a National Bank.—Conceding, therefore, as he would do, that five of the districts were of a contrary opinion, he reaffirmed that all indications of public sentiment justified his declaration that the Bank question was not losing ground in his State, but that a decided majority was in favor of its establishment.

There is a case on record where a British American vessel was thirty nine days imbedded in the ice—never seeing a vessel or being seen—and continued to drift south until the ice dissolved and separated, and she finally, after eighty days absence, got back to Halifax, the port of departure in safety, and was not spoken during all this time.

An Item for the Sick.—Gentle reader, if ever you have been sick, you doubtless know what it is to have "a bad taste in the mouth." You are parched with fever and thirst, but find pure water insipid. Now, instead of resorting to acidulated drinks, put a very small portion of table salt in your mouth, and it will both restore your taste and greatly allay your thirst; so says a medical friend.—*Temperance Advocate.*

In the Senate on Monday, June 28, [illegible] ... agreed to concur in the resolutions of the House in reference to the testimony of respect to the memory of Gen. Macomb.

Tuesday, June 29.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolutions submitted by Mr. Buchanan, calling for the names of the persons removed from office, when

Mr. McRoberts rose and occupied the Senate until the hour for taking up the special order.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States.

The bill was amended in several particulars, the most of which were warmly debated by Messrs. Clay, Huntington, Buchanan, Wright, Woodbury, Walker, Bayard, Calhoun, Barrow, Simmons, and others.

At half past 3 o'clock its further consideration was postponed, and the Senate went into Executive session.

Wednesday, June 30.

Mr. Tallmadge said he was requested by a most respectable and intelligent committee of the Board of Trade of the city of New York to present a petition of from fifteen to twenty thousand citizens of that city, for the establishment of a *National Bank.*

Mr. T. said he was authorized to say that, although the great portion of the petitioners were friends of the present Administration, there were still a great many names of those who belong to the other party; and that the number of petitioners, by taking a little more time, could have been increased to thirty thousand. It is believed that there is not the name of a single individual to that petition who is not a legal voter. They are of the business and working portion of the community. And Mr. T. had no doubt that a decided majority of the people of New York were in favor of a National Bank. He did not, at this time intend to occupy the time of the Senate on this subject. If he should deem it necessary to say any thing further, he would take an opportunity when the bank bill was under consideration.

The Senate then took up the resolution submitted by Mr. Buchanan, calling for the names of all persons removed since the 4th of March last, pending to which is the amendment of Mr. Mangum, calling, in addition thereto, for all the removals from the 4th of March, 1829, to the 4th of March, 1841.

Mr. Mangum spoke of the time already wasted in profitless discussion on the subject, it having already been before that body for a week. If gentlemen really desired the information, they could have obtained it, with a great deal more, by admitting the amendment. But the real object appeared to be to occupy the time of the Senate in uttering philippics and denunciation against the present Administration. As he had no disposition to waste the time of the Senate, he would move to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. Pierce asked the Senator to withdraw the motion.

Mr. Mangum said he would if the Senator would renew it.

Mr. Pierce would not agree to do so, as he did not desire to clog his friends.

Mr. Preston appealed to the Senator to withdraw the motion. He was clear himself for the exercise of the most liberal indulgence in all matters relating to the right of speech. He thought it would be better to let the debate proceed, than give Senators on the other side cause for complaint that they were not allowed to be heard.

The motion to lay on the table was withdrawn. And

Mr. Pierce commenced his remarks, and spoke up to the time for taking up the special order, without having concluded.

The Senate then proceeded to the discussion of the special order being the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, June 25.

Mr. Adams, by unanimous consent, from the select committee appointed on the subject of the removal of the remains of the late President of the United States, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That on Saturday next the remains of William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States, be removed, under the superintendence of a committee of both Houses of Congress, from the Congressional Burial Ground, and accompanied by such committee and the delegation from Ohio to the line of the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That when the two Houses adjourn, they adjourn to Monday next.

The resolutions was unanimously adopted, and were sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Floyd, modified as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House whether any officer of the Army or the Attorney General of the United States has, since the 4th of March last, been directed to visit the State of New York for any purpose connected with the imprisonment or trial of Alexander McLeod; and whether, by any Executive measures or correspondence, the British Government has been given to understand that Mr. McLeod will be released or surrendered; and, if so, to communicate to this House copies of the instructions to, and report of, such officer.

Mr. Cushing having concluded his remarks, was followed by Mr. Wise. In the course of his remarks Mr. Wise said:

"But, in the second place, the advocate of this resolution (Mr. Ingersoll) has put it out of my power, were I so disposed, to vote for it. He has accompanied its introduction with such a course of remarks that its adoption could not be considered as any thing short of an implied censure upon the present Secretary of State for the positions which he has assumed in relation to this affair. Seeing nothing to censure and every thing to approve in the conduct and correspondence of both the present and last Secretaries touching this whole case, [illegible] ... (foreshore rests on decision. While [illegible] ... Mr. Webster done in this matter, since the honor and interest of the nation have been confided to his care, so direct down upon him, directly and indirectly, the censure of the House? Why, sir, on the 19th day of March, 1841, Mr. Fox, "in the name of the British Government," demanded "the immediate release of Mr. Alexander McLeod."

Now what should have been the course of Mr. Webster, in the name of the United States? The rule to govern him, it strikes me, was to place his Government in the attitude and assuming the bearing of a noble-minded, generous, gallant man, conscious of his own dignity, weight of character, and power of self-redress, when approached by another man in any doubtful or ambiguous shape of peace or hostility. The only exception to this rule should be that a nation may be more slow to anger and resentment, more pacific in its temper, more conciliating and forbearing in its conduct and correspondence, than an individual in a personal quarrel. Mr. Fox's *demand* was doubtful and ambiguous. Its meaning was either arrogant and overbearing, intending to demand something which neither the laws of nations nor our own peculiar state and federal relations could allow; or it was urgent only in demanding what was due under our own laws and the laws of civilised nations, without disrespect to the Government of the United States or its constituted authorities. The Secretary tells him that its doubtful character "occasioned, with the President, some hesitation," and thus intimated delicately that our Government was not insensible to its own self-respect; and, as best comported with that self-respect and a conscious dignity and generosity which true greatness always feels, very properly chose to construe this *demand* as intended to be respectful, and to be a demand only of what was lawfully due—nothing more.

In this the Secretary was very commendably right. He left it to a dandy-dignity and a cockney-knighthood to "flare up" upon a point of mere etiquette and punctilio, to "rage about nothing and get nothing for its rage;" and he rightly assumed, against the letter if you please, that *Great Britain is addressing the United States of America*, could not mean otherwise than to be decorous, respectful, and just in her demands. This was almost a matter of course; quite a matter of course, unless gross and palpable haughty insult was hurled, which could not be brooked without instant and indignant resentment. It was due to ourselves no less than to Great Britain, whom we had taught to respect us, to say: "*You* cannot possibly mean disrespect to us, or to demand more than what you think lawfully right; and we will, therefore, respectfully examine your claim and proceed to dispense justice to you." This course was magnifying ourselves, and belittling the mightiness of Mr. Fox; it was (rely "patronizing his wrath," and well, very well, done.

But, in the second place, Mr. Webster tells Mr. Minister that if the demand of Her Majesty's Government meant more—to require the Federal Executive to usurp judicial power, to interfere with the course of municipal judicatures, to intercept justice in the forum, to obstruct the authorities of the courts of law under criminal or civil process, or to violate the rights of the state of New York—it meant something which could not "have been expected" from either Government, and something "*to which this Government cannot accede.*" And this Government *has* not acceded to any such demand. The President calmly tells us in his message, dated long since the letters both of Mr. Fox and Mr. Webster, "it may be proper to state that Alex. McLeod has been heard by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on his motion to be discharged from imprisonment, and *that the decision of that court has not yet been pronounced.*" The demand, then, in any and every offensive sense, has been both theoretically and practically *refused.*

And thirdly, sir, so far from crouching or succumbing, in a way to tempt aggression on, when Mr. Fox avows "it was England, Mr. Secretary, and not Mr. McLeod," Mr. Webster does not, like a coward, select the weaker adversary, the poor individual, but replies: "Ah! very well, Mr. Minister, I now understand you. If England assumes the responsibility, I really admit that 'individuals *ought* not'—he does not say *shall* not be—'*ought* not to be holden personally responsible;' and the President presumes that it can hardly be necessary to say that the American People, *not distrustful of their ability to redress public wrongs by public arms*, cannot desire the punishment of *individuals*, when the act complained of is declared to have been an act of the *Government itself.*" We therefore take you at your word, Mr. Minister, and hold *England* responsible. We will leave the courts of justice to deal with Mr. McLeod—ay, even send our Attorney General, as *amicus curiæ*, to advise the court to discharge *him*, if you choose.—The *United States* will deal with *England!*" Nothing could be more proudly gallant and generously brave; and he mistakes the point of chivalry much, who would censure a true knight for "seeking a foeman worthy of his steel."

This is my view of this case. The Secretary has my thanks, and shall not have my censure. I have confidence, full confidence, in his American heart and American head to maintain the honor and interest of my country, and its present Administration, in controversy with any foreign power; and as long as he maintains both, as he has in this instance of McLeod, that confidence shall be gratefully continued.

Mr. Tillinghast next took the floor; but the morning hour having expired, the house went into committee of the whole on the state of Union, and took up the Distribution and Pre-emption Bill.

Mr. W. C. Johnson addressed the committee at some length, but without concluding gave way for the committee to rise.

[illegible] ... in by the re... [illegible] ... yeas 51, nays 186.

The resolution was then adopted, and the house adjourned until Monday.

Monday, June 28.

The Hon. Henry Nevile, representative elect from the State of Pennsylvania, (vice Hon. Charles Ogle,) appeared and took his seat.

The House then passed resolutions in testimony of respect to the memory of Gen. Macomb; and adjourned to attend his funeral.

Tuesday, June 29.

On motion of Mr. W. Cost Johnson, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, in the chair) on the bill to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights.

Mr. W. C. Johnson, who held the floor from Friday last, resumed his remarks in favor of the bill.

Wednesday, June 30.

The House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole and took up the Distribution and Pre-emption Bill. The debate was resumed and continued until the House adjourned.

INDEPENDENCE.

The day after this momentous question had been decided, its Columbia on the floor of Congress, as the illustrious Jefferson termed him, wrote: "Through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory; I can see that the end is worth more than all the means;" and prophecied that the Fourth of July would be celebrated as a day of deliverance, and "be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of the Continent to the other, from that time forward forever." What John Adams saw with the eye of faith, our eyes see in reality. "The rays of light and glory" shine upon us with more resplendency than it ever entered into the heart of the Patriots of Seventy-six to conceive of. Who, on the return of our great National Festival, does not feel proud—proud of what our Country has already done?—A small population, oppressed with poverty, has advanced to a mighty People, rich in all the blessings of life. Already, our Country is rich in the fame of illustrious men; rich in Science, Art, Literature, Commerce, Agriculture—in short, rich in all that constitutes a Nation's greatness.—*Raleigh Register.*

Florida, June 18.—On the 9th inst. a train of wagons, between Fort Pleasant and Fort Macomb, on the Suwannee, was attacked by Indians, within a few miles of the latter Post, and the whole train taken. Dr. Tufts, who was riding in advance with five of the escort, soldiers of the 3rd. Infantry, discovered the enemy in ambush, and was fired on ere he could retreat to the wagons. One of the soldiers was killed instantly, and one whose horse had thrown him, retreated across the road, pursued by some eight of the Indians until they came in sight of the wagons, when the Indians gave a shrill whoop and fled into the hammock. Dr. Tufts in his turn charged forward in the direction of Fort Macomb. The Indians allowed him to pass, but soon showed themselves in a position flanking the wagons, upon which they commenced a heavy fire compelling the teamsters and every one in connexion with the train to escape as fast as possible in the direction of Fort Macomb. The train was entirely abandoned to the enemy. Dr. Tufts lost all of his clothing, papers, &c., besides, three quarters of a pound of powder which were captured and carried off by the enemy. The escort consisted of eight regulars, three of whom at the moment of the attack lay sick in the wagons.—*Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.*

Yellow Fever in Dutchess Co.—The Poughkeepsie Eagle states that last week, near Hughesonville, in the town of Fishkill, there was a decided case of yellow fever, which proved fatal, and bore all the characteristics of that dreadful disease, the patient expiring with black vomit, bleeding from the head, &c., and the corpse being in such condition that it could be kept but a short time. The deceased, it is said, had spent the winter in New Orleans, and had just returned in feeble health, bringing with her, it is supposed, the seeds of the complaint, although there has been nothing of the kind in that city for six months. Yellow fever in the country is certainly something entirely new for this latitude.—*N. Y. Era.*

CABBAGE vs. WINE.

As the 4th of July is at hand, perhaps it may not be amiss to inform those who think that the best evidence of Patriotism is to get "gloriously corned," that a recent French paper asserts that Cabbage is a sovereign remedy for excess of Wine. It goes further, and asserts that if Cabbage be eaten beforehand, Wine may be afterwards drank with impunity. Whether this be so or not, we cannot say, but this property of the Cabbage is mentioned by Aristotle, who thought that it proceeded from the antipathy which the Vine shows for the Cabbage. If a Cabbage be planted near a Vine, the latter retires to as great a distance as possible, or perhaps dies.—Hence it is concluded, that the Vine, owing to this aversion, allows itself to be overcome by the Cabbage.—*Ral. Register.*

Mr. Ebenezer Waters, who recently died at Waterford Conn., at the age of 97, had taken the New London Gazette for seventy five years, and paid for it regularly. Pass his name down to posterity.

Turnips Forward Potatoes.—It is stated in the New England Farmer that potatoes exposed to a warm sun, a few days before planting, will be a week more forward than those planted in the common way.

[illegible] ... Mary was re... [illegible] ... and early ... [illegible] ... the deck. No sooner did she find herself saved from the cold and cheerless embrace of death, than the intensity of her feelings overpowered her and she fainted in the arms of the steward's wife. By proper restoratives, she soon recovered to feel the loneliness of her situation. From the captain and his lady she received the most kind and delicate treatment, which contributed to soothe her wounded soul.

The vessel which, then, so fortunately rescued her from the arms of death, proved to be the Hibernia, bound from Liverpool to Havana. After a sail of about three weeks, the ship arrived at her place of destination. The day after her arrival, the L'Orient came in from Brest. That evening as Mary was sitting pensive, melancholy, and almost broken-hearted, tossing over her crushed hopes and blasted happiness, she saw two sailors at a distance landing apparently as invalid towards the house where she resided. What was her surprise, astonishment and happiness when she recognized in the wan form, the sunken eye and the pale cheek of the being before her, the firmaments of her devoted Charles! Hardly could she believe the scene before her real; might it not be some bright vision mocking the sad reality of woe! But as he approached nearer she knew that her Charles lived! As he entered, she flew towards him; Charles raised his eyes, started back, hesitated wildly as he gazed upon her for a moment, and then clasped her in his arms and sank to the floor in the embrace of all that she would hold dear to him. For some moments neither were able to utter a word, while tears of love and gratitude to that being, who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," rolled down their cheeks.

After a sufficient interval of repose, Charles informed Mary that after he had abandoned all hopes of reaching her, he gave her up for lost forever, and twice threw himself into the ocean, resigning himself to his fate, without a struggle; yet the fact that Mary yet may live, buoyed him up, so he struggled for three days and nights upon nothing but a bare plank. On the morning of the fourth day he was picked up by the crew of the L'Orient, in a state of starvation,—from the improper administration of food, disease was produced which caused such continued emaciation and feebleness.

Many were the embraces that the two re-united lovers fondly exchanged, as they gazed upon each other and related the feelings that reigned in their hearts, while tossed upon the briny flood. Again happiness smiled upon them, though in a foreign land and among strangers! True hearts bound in the ties of love and affection, can create a home in any land. What cared they for the world, its cares and troubles! They were the world to each other—and their very existence seemed to dwell in the sympathy and unison of feeling, which bound them to each other. About two weeks after their arrival, they were united at the altar of Hymen in the ties of matrimony, and on the day succeeding, once more embarked upon the foaming wave, in a vessel bound to Philadelphia. But let us go back: The attachment of the two lovers, their misfortunes and their singular deliverance, becoming known to the English residents at Havana, through the captain who saved Mary, they excited a considerable sensation. The captain stated their destitute condition to many and the consequence was, that a handsome sum of money was soon raised, which the captain undertook to deliver to Charles; accordingly he waited upon him and delicately enquired into his prospects, &c.; Charles informed him that his wish was to proceed immediately to the United States, but the want of funds would compel him to engage temporarily in some business, which would yield him a sum sufficient to defray his and Mary's expenses to the States. The captain then stated that the merchants had, through regard for him and his wife, undertaken to remedy his pecuniary loss, by presenting him with a sum amply sufficient to accomplish his purposes. For this mark of kindness the tears on the cheeks of Charles evinced the gratitude which his heart felt. He however refused the offer as a gratuity, but agreed to accept it, if those who so kindly came forward to his assistance, would receive his notes of obligation for its repayment, as soon as fortune should place it in his power.

The vessel in which he and Mary were gliding along over the waves, soon arrived at Philadelphia, where with joy and gratitude they landed. The lord that adored us

Charlotte:

Thursday, July 15, 1841.

We are authorized to announce R. GATES, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court, at the next election.

Charlotte, April 1, 1841.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, jun., as a Candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk.

April 8, 1841.

We are authorized to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

April 26, 1841.

ELECTION THE 5TH OF AUGUST.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM. SON WALLACE, as a Candidate for the office of County Surveyor. Election July Court.

June 18, 1841.

☞ We feel reluctant to appear personally before the public in a matter which concerns us individually; but the obligations which we are under to a moral and religious community now demand an explanation from us.

Several years ago, in the thoughtlessness of youth, we frequently in conversation heedlessly uttered sentiments averse to the spirit and principles of Christianity. Those intimately acquainted with us know the motives which induced such an apparently, wayward and imprudent course of conduct: often have they urged upon us the advantages that might be taken by the designing and interested of our careless declarations. These advantages now appear from various sources to be wielded to our injury, much to the regret of friends and well wishers. This being the case, we cannot suffer it to pass in silence. If we alone were affected, the reports of our disbelief in the truths of religion which are so industriously circulated might sink to the grave with their retailers and be forgotten in the dark stream of oblivion; but the duty we owe to our country, friends and self, calls now for a plain, candid and explicit declaration of our sentiments upon this subject; therefore, we honestly avow our firm belief in the truths of the Sacred Scriptures, and hold them to be essentially necessary to the well-being of society and the happiness of man in this world and the world to come. Such has ever been our belief; imbibed in our early infancy from the fond and pious breathings of a mother's love; and such we trust, will be our belief when death closes our career of pain and sorrow and lays our mortal part in the silent grave.

We hope this statement will be satisfactory to all who feel an interest in our welfare, prosperity and happiness.

We cannot let this occasion pass without a few words to some of those who have been so active in propagating these reports for our injury. Were the veil but raised and their characters exposed to the bright glare of day, they would appear black as Erebus. Yet these *saintly guardians* of religion steeped in the sink of crime, debauchery, and profligacy, set themselves up as paragons of piety and morality! They are exceedingly shocked at the bare mention of skepticism and its abettors!—Their souls glow with *holy* indignation against those who are disbelievers. When religion requires the support of such beings to prevent its fall, we shall believe that the Creator has abandoned this world to wickedness and crime.

We caution some of these creatures to beware, or they may stand unmasked before the public; we can, (and will, if it be necessary,) draw aside the curtain which conceals their vices from the public eye and expose corruption and moral pollution the most abominable and degrading. *Verbum sat.*

ORATION OF PROFESSOR SPARROW.

On Thursday last, agreeably to the request of a committee, *Professor Sparrow* delivered in this place, to the assembled citizens, a chaste and beautiful address, in memory of William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States. Seldom have we had the pleasure of hearing such an eloquent and appropriate discourse.—All were rivetted to the spot by the beauty of the language, and chastity of thought which flowed so eloquently from the lips of the speaker.

The Oration will soon be published, when all can peruse its pages and feel the beauties and eloquence which cast around the attentive multitude a spell "alas! too soon broken."

The following extracts we give from the numerous beautiful thoughts, which every where occur:

"Should a stranger in our American Israel make his appearance in the Assembly, and enquire, What means this concourse? The reply from the hearts and lips of all would be, We meet to pay the last tribute of affection to the memory of a man, who, in his life, was the object of our love, and in his death, the subject of our veneration. Yes! it is his privilege to have been honored and lamented while yet living, as few have been honored and lamented before. Such a spontaneous burst of Heroism through the land, was the test of merit that illustrious band who signed the Declaration of Independence, and a kindred descendant of one of that other noble band who signed the death warrant of Charles I. To have been thus descended is all that an American citizen could desire. It is enough for me to know, that Republican blood has coursed through the veins of the Harrisons for two centuries. If the name of our President is not to be found recorded with lords, and dukes, and princes, it has a more enviable place—a place on the countenance of Liberty, where it will remain, when the most paltry scutcheons of the most time-honored line of heredity shall have withered, decayed, and fallen to the ground."

After a review of the character of Gen. Harrison, he says:

"Such is a brief and imperfect sketch of the character of William Henry Harrison, as it presents itself to our view. Possessing this character, he was called from rural retirement by the united voice of a large majority of his fellow citizens—called with an enthusiasm never before manifested, to fill the most exalted and most important office in the gift of this, or any other people. He obeyed the summons, appeared in the face of the nation, reiterated the principles by which his past life had been governed, acknowledged his dependance on that God, by whom kings reign, and princes decree justice, took the solemn oath, and was fully invested with his high office. It was a moment of proud national triumph.—A shout of gratulation, like the sound of many waters, rose from the thousands that then stood around the Capitol, well nigh up, and re-echoed from mountain top to mountain top, and down every glen and valley, until it reached the extremities of the land. But hark! What strangely solemn sounds are those, which follow the shout, and come trembling upon the ear? They are the peals of that Bell, which has inscribed on it, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land," which summoned together the patriots who issued the Declaration of Independence, and which was but sounded to announce the death of Washington. Those mournful sounds proclaim that the mighty has fallen—that death has visited some high place in our nation. Alas! it is even so. While the whole land was ringing with the merry peals of triumph, even then death was spreading his sable wings over our proud metropolis. One short month, and that venerable old man, around whom a nation's hopes, and a nation's affections cluster, is struck down from his high station, the voice of shouting is exchanged for the voice of lamentation, the garments of rejoicing for the habiliments of mourning, and a proud and self-confident nation is bowed at the foot of the throne of the Sovereign of the Universe."

Speaking of the usual tribute to greatness, he says:

"It is usual to build monuments to great men after their decease. What monument shall we erect to Harrison? Let it be such an one as becomes a Republican! Let it not be carved and chiselled by the hands of slaves from Parian, or Egyptian marble; but let it be hewn by freemen from the native granite of our hills, an emblem at once of our plainness and our strength. Mar not its simplicity with such heraldick emblems as pompously flatter the sleeping dust of kings. Let the crown and the sceptre have no place on it. Carve on one side of it the venerable form of the old hero, with his sheathed sword girt on his thigh, to show, that, though a man of peace, he was ever ready to defend his country when her rights were invaded. On another side, carve on open Bible, labelled "To the President of the United States from the People of the United States." On another side, let there be an ever volcano, with the label on it 'I have not a moral right. I can have no legal right.' On the other, place the roll of the Constitution, labelled, "Sir, I wish you to understand the true principles of government. I wish them carried out. I ask no more." Let this monument rise high, and stand for the instruction of future generations, until it shall be covered with the moss of ages."

We might fill our columns with the grand and sublime sentiments contained in this Oration, but we refrain.

IRREGULARITY OF THE MAILS.

We have received several communications from subscribers, relative to the detension of their papers. We shall endeavor to find out those Postmasters who are so negligent in the discharge of their duties and expose them: a public officer is for the benefit of the people; if he prove otherwise, the people have a right to know it.

A few days since, we received a note from Kirkland, in Cabarrus, stating that the JOURNAL is not received at that place until the Wednesday after publication; whereas, it should reach that Post Office on the Saturday following. Some time ago we called upon the Post Master in this place and requested him to see that such complaints be removed, but from some cause our request has not been successful.

The same irregularity seems to prevail in the great Northern mail. We have received but a few of our exchanges with any regularity from any place beyond Greensboro. This matter should be by all means attended to; the people wish it, and their interests require it.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

This committee will soon lay before the public, the glaring frauds and corruptions of Jesse Hoyt, late collector for the port of New York. Swartwout robbed simply the treasury of the Government, of a *million and a quarter*, yet it appears from the facts that have transpired, that Hoyt, not content with robbing the public treasury, must also plunder the merchants upon "scientific principles." This Jesse Hoyt, is the scoundrel placed in the office of Collector, by Martin Van Buren in the place of the notorious Swartwout. It would appear that the Custom House in New York has, for the last 6 or 8 years, been nothing but a vast engine, managed by public plunderers, for their exclusive benefit.—What must the people think of the capacity of those who have held the reigns of government if they were imposed upon by such men? What was the President elected for but to execute the laws, and see to the public interests? If he or his subordinates could so far neglect their watch over the people's money as to permit successively two officers to rob the treasury of the government of such large amounts,

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

MR. HOYT, THE LATE COLLECTOR.

The letter below speaks in favor of the character of Mr. Hoyt, late Collector, Mr. Hoyt, in every one of his many legal and intentional purposes, commissioned and aided by the Executive at Washington.

To the Editors of the Express.

Gentlemen.—You have observed having had the recent statement of the late appraisers of the port of New York in relation to the gentleman departed, and having been for a long time employed in that department, as an act of justice to myself and to them desire it proper to say that we fully concur in those statements.

The late appraisers might have gone further, and added, that not only were the appraisements of the proper and legal appraisers unaltered, but in many instances, Mr. Hoyt, the late Collector of the port of New York, set aside appraisements made legally and illegally, by his own direct assumption and command.

The signature of the late appraisers was obtained as a matter of form after the examinations had taken place by the other officers, just as all such papers are signed now at the Custom House. The fraud consisted in using these names as evidence, without consulting those who signed the papers as to the propriety of the seizure. In this way the appraisers were made to sanction seizures apparently when they had no reason to suspect fraud, and no information on the subject till the case came into court.

JEREMIAH LOUNSBERY,
Late Assistant Appraiser of the Woollens' Loft.
ABRAHAM VANDERPOEL,
Late Clerk on the Woollens' Loft.
EDGAR TRIPLER,
Late and now an Examiner in the Woollens' Loft.

An Interesting Slave Case.—The New Orleans Advertiser says:—The third trial, in New Orleans, of William H. Williams, accused of bringing slaves into the State of Louisiana, in violation of law, resulted on Friday last in a verdict of Guilty. The negroes in question are the Virginia convicts, sold to go out of the United States, of which notice was given to the Collector here last season, when it was thought an attempt would be made to introduce them into this port.

The speculation turns out to be a bad one for the party. He loses the cost of the slaves (24 in number) at $500 each, is subject to a fine in Louisiana of $500 each, and forfeits his bond to the state of Virginia, to the amount of $24,000—total loss, $48,000.

The Detroit Daily Advertiser says that Capt. Taylor of the steamer Daniel Webster, running between Detroit and Buffalo, is the fast friend of the printers; and as an evidence of it, he will carry editors free, and deduct $1 from the fare of every passenger who will exhibit proof that he takes a newspaper, and has paid for it one year in advance.

If the above be true, Capt. Taylor is certainly a very clever fellow. We happen to know another clever fellow, the keeper of a Hotel, who will make an excellent match for Taylor; and we should like very much to try how they would work together, viz—Taylor in a Steam Boat, and our friend at the end of the line. We allude to Sanderson, of the Merchant's Hotel, *Philadelphia*. Sanderson always treats an Editor like a prince, and will accept of no renumeration from him! If all the Steam Boat Captains and Hotel keepers were like Taylor and Sanderson, what a glorious time we Editors would have of it! —*Columbia Chronicle.*

Brigadier General Winfield Scott, Major General by Brevet, has been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Major General, vice Major General Alexander Macomb, deceased.

At fault again.—It will be seen by reference to the Congressional proceedings of Friday, that Mr. Calhoun ventured the assertion in the Senate, that Ex-Governor Dudley, and R. B. Gilliam, Esq. late Speaker of the House of Commons of this State, are both opposed to the establishment of a National Bank. We are not authorized to speak for Mr. Gilliam, but we feel very certain he will not confess to the "soft impeachment." Had he been opposed to a Bank of the United States, he would hardly have been selected in a Caucus of the Whig party, over all competitors, to preside over the deliberations of the popular branch of a thorough Whig Legislature. Mr. G. is, we know, a strict States' Right man, and may have formerly entertained doubts as to the policy of chartering an Institution of this kind. But that, with the lights now before him, and after the experience of the last seven years, he is opposed to the chartering of a National Bank, we shall not believe until some one speaks "by authority," which, we are very certain Mr. Calhoun does not.

With regard to Gov. Dudley's opinions, we have positive evidence of the inaccuracy of Mr. Calhoun's statement, furnished in the subjoined extract from a Message, transmitted by him to the Legislature on the 17th of November, 1840:—*Ral. Register.*

"The Bank of the United States, which grew out of the necessities of the country; at two periods of great distress, (*and which would seem almost to give sacredness to its existence,*) and which answered every purpose promised by its most sanguine friends, or anticipated by the public, was doomed to Executive hostility, because it would not yield political obedience."

CONGRESS.

[To the Richmond Whig we are compelled to look for the proceedings of Congress, as it is the only paper which has reached us from the direction of Washington.]

This body has sprung to action at last. To Mr. Stanley the people are indebted for the conclusion of the eternal speech making upon the Land Bill.

In the House on Tuesday the 6th inst., this distinguished member introduced a resolution, to put a stop to the debate in the Committee of the Whole on the Distribution Bill, after 7 o'clock this day; adopted. The bill was then passed by a vote of 110 in favor, and 108 against it.

The Senate has come to a vote upon the Bank Bill. The amendment proposed by Mr. Rives requiring the assent of the States for the establishment of branches, has been rejected by a vote of 28, to 16. From what little we have been able to hear, the signs of the times about Washington, indicate a more speedy and vigorous course than heretofore; the Whigs have found out the game that the Locofocos are attempting to play upon them, and now seem resolved upon Union and Harmony.

☞ Neighbors of the Banner, how comes it, that you have turned lecturers upon the principles of Hygiene? Fie upon you; leave that to us, who once in your goodly town, twisted off sundry bottlenecks, &c. for the edification of the scientific and the astonishment of the good citizens thereabouts! But friends, how you discourse upon the plan of preserving health by the application of the aqueous fluid to the cuticular envelope of the corporeal part of man, by means of that animalcular production, vulgarly styled sponge, or that fibrous fabrication, laced and interlaced and curiously twisted and contorted, which you call a "crash towel!" Where did you learn that *thousands* of diseases would become obsolete if the porosity of the dermis and epidermis were properly kept open by a continuous series of ablutions and lustrations? To show you a specimen in the art we begin,

CITIZENS OF CHARLOTTE,

The season of fevers and diseases engendered by heat, putrifaction, and filth, is now upon us; therefore, look well to your cellars, back lots, &c. A little care and attention may save many of you from weeks of suffering and agony, and, what to some is more important from those long snipe backed things, called Doctor's Bills, which are so often stuck into your face, with the modest request, "sir, please pay my bill." Those who have cellars, should by all means prevent the accumulation of water in them, as it putrifies and exhales a malignant and pestilent *miasma*, which *acts* in some unknown manner upon the human system. Filth of every kind seems to produce, when under the influence of the solar heat, more or less noxious *effluvia*, which taken into the animal economy, may cause disease and death. In large and populous cities, where the various causes of disease exist in profusion, we see the fatal effects of a want of cleanliness. It is a fact well established in the records of medicine, that the "yellow fever almost universally begins its ravages in, and expends its fury upon those who reside in the vicinity of low and filthy situations. In those seasons when the common bilious fever prevails extensively, the same fact is observed. From the multiplicity of observations the principle may be established, that disease generally prevails in the ratio that filth exists; therefore, citizens, remove every apparent cause of disease as far as possible from our village, and when the fell destroyer, death comes along, he will sail harmlessly over us, and alight in some place more favorable for the success of his manœuvres.

☞ That's right friend of the *Compiler*, give it to him; what right has the *Creole*, to sport with the small amount of your editorial? We will wager two to one that he is a tallow faced, lantern-jawed old bachelor of Mississippi, who has taken that mode of exciting laughter to bring the color into his face.

MRS. HARRISON'S LETTER.

The following simple and touching Letter was written to the President of the United States by the Widow of Gen. Harrison, in reply to his communication, enclosing to her the Resolutions adopted by Congress on the subject of her husband's death:

NORTH BEND, June 24, 1841.

DEAR SIR: I have received with sentiments of deep emotion the Resolutions of the Senate and House of Representatives, which you have done me the honor of forwarding, relative to the decease of my lamented husband.

I cannot sufficiently express the thanks I owe to the Nation and its assembled Representatives, for their condolence, so feelingly expressed, of my individual calamity, and the National bereavement; but, mingling my tears with the sighs of the many patriots of the land, pray to Heaven for the enduring happiness and prosperity of our beloved country.

ANNA HARRISON.

JOHN TYLER, President of the United States.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

MR. HOYT, THE LATE COLLECTOR.

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JEREMIAH LOUNSBERY,
Late Assistant Appraiser of the Woollens' Loft.
ABRAHAM VANDERPOEL,
Late Clerk on the Woollens' Loft.
EDGAR TRIPLER,
Late and now an Examiner in the Woollens' Loft.

NEW YORK, JULY 4.

The Britannia steamship, at Boston yesterday, brings us Liverpool dates to the 10th ult., and 15 days later news from all parts of Europe. The accident that befel the Britannia off Nova Scotia, and there detained her, created a lively anxiety for her safety, which was, however, soon happily dispelled. Nothing has been heard of the President. There is nothing later from China and the East.

The principal item of political importance is the success of Sir Robert Peel's "no confidence" motion by one majority, thus:

For Sir R. Peel's motion	312
Against it	311

This result even was cheered, and Sir Robert threatened, upon the success of it, to introduce a motion to stop the supplies, unless the Ministry gave in. This was at half past three o'clock Saturday morning, when Lord John Russell remarked that he would take till Monday to consider what course the Ministry would advise the Queen to pursue. The proposed committee on the Corn Laws is abandoned for the present, and an appeal is taken to the country. It was thought the dissolution would take place the 22d inst.

The English journals are so much taken up with their own affairs, that they have nothing to say of McLeod, or of American politics in general.

The cotton market at Liverpool had improved, but not much though. The main of trade in the manufacturing districts was such as not to create much hope of any steady advance.

The British Ministry expect to sustain themselves before the People. Lord John Russell stands for London. In his address to the People he says: "Her Majesty's Government wishes to lighten that kind of taxation which, while it yields nothing to the Exchequer, presses heavily upon the People."

There are a great many interesting items of English news. The Queen was not in good health. Some of the journals fix upon September as a period of renewed importance to her. Lord John Russell is to be married to Lady Fanny Elliot, and no mistake now. The venerable Earl of Fortescue is dead. Sir David Wilkie, the celebrated Painter, is also dead. Commodore Sir Charles Napier is the candidate for Marylebone, in the new Parliament.—Astley's vast Amphitheatre has been burnt down, with all its contents; about thirty houses in the vicinity were destroyed or injured. Cockburn & Co. of London, a great house in the East India trade, have failed; also, Grant & Co. in Glasgow, whose liabilities are stated to be 180,000 pounds sterling. The Marquis of Normanby, it is said, is to succeed Lord Granville as British Ambassador at Paris. E. J. Stanley, it is also said, is to be Chief Secretary for Ireland. There had been some serious riots in Nottingham, which it was necessary to call the military out in order to suppress. An election was going on there.

The French are making progress in Africa. Their troops are generally successful against the Arabs. In France itself, there was nothing important going on. Marshal Soult had threatened a resignation, but the Ministry gave in to his opinion upon an army measure, and he keeps his place. An Englishman in Boulogne, from London, had been arrested with "an infernal machine" in his possession, which had fifteen barrels so constructed that all would go off at once.

A letter from Naples announces that the House of Rothschild has made a loan of 3,000,000 of ducats to that Government. The Messrs. Rothschild, it is also stated, have just loaned the Austrian Government 75,000,000 florins, about 30,000,000 dollars! This is a five per cents, loan at 103. The French Government also want a great loan. All the Governments, it seems, are borrowing, now-a-days, as well as our own.

There have been riots among the workmen in Barcelona. New troubles in Syria are spoken of. In Crete there is also an insurrection.

The crops throughout Europe promised well. In Egypt there is the greatest abundance. The world will hardly need our grain this year.

MM. de Beaumont and *our* de Tocqueville, who, under the authority of the Government, had been sent "to study" Africa, have returned to France, and we shall soon have the benefit of their labors.—*Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.*

Reading.—Give a man this taste, and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail to make him a happy man.—You place him in contact with the best society in every portion of history. You make him a denizen of all nations—a contemporary of all ages.

An exchange paper thinks that Goliah must have been a very intemperate man, because he was *slewed* with a *sling*.

DIED

In this county, on the 1st instant, ROBERT HUDDLESTON, a Soldier of the Revolution, aged 83 years.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Commencement of Davidson College will be on the 29th instant, at which day it is expected that the President and Professor elect, will be inaugurated.

☞ The Examination of the Students will take place on the 27th and 28th instant.

CHAS. W. HARRIS,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
July 14, 1841. 143

Davidson College.

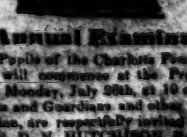
WE are ready to announce that JOHN GRAY BYNUM, Esq., of Rutherfordton will address the two Literary Societies of this Institution, on our next Annual Commencement, the 29th instant.

C. K. CALDWELL, } *Committee of Pub-*
H. R. McLEAN, } *lication of the Phi-*
W. L. TORRENCE, } *lanthropic Society.*
July 14, 1841. 143

SILK REELS

OF a superior quality, made by the subscriber at Mr. Overman's old Cabinet Shop. A fair sample to be seen at Mr. Joseph Sumner's, the door above the Shop.

WM. H. WRISTON.
Charlotte, July 14, 1841. 145



The Annual Examination

OF the Pupils of the Charlotte Female Academy, will commence at the Presbyterian Church, on Monday, July 26th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Parents and Guardians and other friends to the Institution, are respectfully invited to attend.

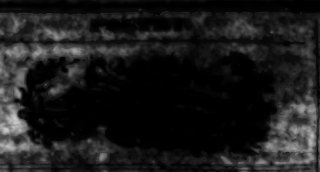
S. D. N. HUTCHISON, *Principal.*

Mrs. H. contemplating a journey to New York immediately after the close of the Session, respectfully asks of her patrons an early call, to call and settle their respective bills for Tuition, the week previous to the Examination.

June 23, 1841. 141

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.



EDEN IS MY HOME.

Oh, I have roamed through many lands,
A stranger to the end;
Now I am where the heart and hand's most kind,
Though all my prospects bright;
'Till on the sky a star ascends
And Memory's wide chords
Oh, come my task by that sweet star—
For Eden is my home.

Oh, Eden is my place of rest,
I long to reach its shore,
To shake those troubles from my breast,
And weep and sigh no more;
To rest fair land my spirit flies
—And angels bid me come—
Oh, come my bark o'er Jordan's wave
For Eden is my home.

Oh, take me from this world of woe
To my sweet home above,
Where tears of sorrow never flow
And all the air is love;
My sister spirits wait for me,
And Jesus bids me come.
Oh, steer my bark to that bright land,
For Eden is my home.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Athens Bachelor.

A CHAPTER ON BUSTLES.

Bustles!—what are bustles! Aye, reader, fair reader, you may well ask that question. But some of you at least know the meaning of the word, and the use of the article it designates sufficiently well; though thank heaven! there are many thousands of my countrywomen who are as yet ignorant of both, and indeed to whom such knowledge would be quite useless. Would that I were in equal innocent ignorance.—Not, reader, that I am of the female sex, and use the article in question, but my knowledge of its mysterious uses, and the materials of which it is composed, has been the ruin of me. I will have inscribed on my tomb, "Here lies a man who was killed by a bustle."

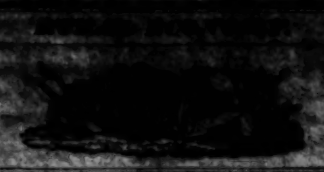
But before I detail the circumstances of my unhappy fate, it will perhaps be proper to give a description of the article itself which has been the cause of my undoing. Well, then, a bustle is ——an article used by the ladies to take from their form the character of the Venus of the Greeks and impart to it that of the Venus of the Hottentots! That ladies should have a taste so angular may appear incredible; but there is no accounting for tastes and I know to my cost that the fact is undisputable. I made the discovery a few years since, and up to that time I had always borne the character of a sedate and promising young man—one likely to get on in the world by my own exertions, and therefore sure to be helped by my friends. I was even, I flatter myself, a favorite with the fair sex too; and justly, for I was their most ardent admirer; and there was one most lovely creature among them, whom I had fondly hoped to have made my own.—But, alas! how vain and visionary are our hopes of human happiness! such hopes with me have fled forever!

It an unlucky hour I was at ball, seated at a little distance from my fair one, my eyes watching her every air and look, my ears catching every sound of her sweet voice—when I heard her complain to a friend, in tones of the softest whispering music, that she was oppressed with the heat of the place. "My dear; her friend replied, it must be the effects of your bustle! What do you stuff it with?" "Hair—horse hair," was the reply. 'Hair! mercy on us!' says her friend 'its no wonder you are oppressed—that's a hot material truly.—Why you should do as I do—you do not see me fainting; and the reason is that I stuff my bustles with hay—new hay.'

I heard no more, for the ladies apprehending from my eyes that I was a listener, changed the topic of conversation, though indeed it was not necessary, for at the time I had not the slightest notion of what they meant. Time, however, passed on most favorably to my wishes—another month and I should have called my Elizabeth my own. She was on a visit to my sisters, and I had every opportunity to make myself agreeable. We sang together, we also talked together, and we danced together. All this would have been very well, but unfortunately we also walked together. It was on the last time we ever did so, the circumstances occurred which I have now to relate, and which gave the first death blow to my hopes of happiness. We were crossing the street, her dear arm linked in mine, when we chanced to meet a female friend; and wishing to have a little chat with her without incommoding the passengers, we got to the edge of the *trottier*, next which there was standing an old white horse, totally blind, harnessed to a calech. He was a quiet looking animal; none could suppose from his physiognomy that he had any savage propensity in his nature. But what was my astonishment and horror, when I suddenly heard my charmer give a scream that pierced me to the very heart! and when I perceived that this atrocious old blind horse, having slowly and slyly stooped his head round, caught the—how shall I describe it—caught my Elizabeth—really I cant say how—but he caught her; and before I could extricate her from his jaws, he made a reef in her garments such as a lady never before suffered. * * * * *

As rapidly as I could, of course, I got my fair one into a calech, and hurried home, the truth of the ball room tete-a tete gradually opening to my mind as to the true cause of the disaster—it was that the blind horse, hungry brute, had been attracted by the smell of my Elizabeth's bustle, made of hay—new hay!

Elizabeth was never the same to me after—she took the most invincible dislike to walk with me, or rather to be seen in the streets with me. But matters were not yet come to the worst, and I had indulged in hopes that she would yet be mine. I had, however, taken a deep aversion to bustles, and even determined to wage war upon them to the best of my ability. In this spirit, a few days after I determined to



To the Editor of the (Charles) Fayette Gazette:

Sir:—As this is an unfavorable day for attending to out door business, I will make free remarks on the cultivation of Lucerne, a notice of which, I saw in a recent number of your paper.

I agree with you fully in the opinion that we can cultivate it with profit. I purchased last winter in Columbia a small parcel of seed to make an experiment. I sowed them about the first of this month in drills 30 inches apart, which Arthur Young thinks is more than double the width necessary, he says nine inches is the proper space between the rows. His reasons appear to be plausible, and I will give them. He says, if kept clean (in wide row) the plant licks up the dirt which makes them unwholesome for stock, that they fall down and cannot be so well mown. But with nine inches space, one row becomes a prop for the other, and they do not get dirty and are easily cut with a cradle. Young prefers the nine inch drills to broadcast, as being more productive, and more easily and effectually cultivated. Previously to sowing I pulverised and manured the ground thoroughly, though not sufficiently decomposed for the particular purpose. About the 1st of May is the time for planting Lucerne at the North; whether the fall is a better season for us (as you suggested) remains to be tested. I cannot but disagree with you though; I must believe, that the latter part of February or 1st of March, is the proper time. A cold wet winter might be more injurious than a hot dry summer.

Lucerne is indigenous to southern latitudes and grows there to the greatest perfection. It has been found in Italy and the south of France for many centuries, and in Persia and the vicinity of Lima. In Peru it grows with great luxuriance, and is mown all the year round. South Carolina lies within the parallels of latitude that comprehend Persia, which are 25 to 39 degrees and a much more arid country.

The city of Lima is still more so, being 12 degrees south of the Equator, I should think this ought to establish the fact that our climate at least is not too hot for the successful cultivation of Lucerne, and, too, our pine lands have just the kind of *soil* it delights in—dry, friable and sandy, all that is necessary is to make them rich enough. Arthur Young in his, *Annals of Agriculture*, recommends trenching as best, and I am inclined to the same opinion, as the Lucerne strikes a very deep root, and besides, it would be much the more durable way of manuring.

In conclusion, I have not a doubt but we can successfully cultivate it, and make it highly profitable as feed for either horses or cattle, to be fed in the manner that is usually termed soiling.

Milch Cows are said to be peculiarly fonod of it, more so than clover, and that it imparts a high flavor to Milk and Butter. Upon an acre four Cows might be kept in good condition, as it would afford us a favourable season six mowings.

I trust you will persevere in your experiments as I shall do, and let your Agricultural readers in due time know the result.

Sincerely, A PLANTER.

Marlborough, April 20, 1841.

[Our little patch of Lucerne is now beginning to blossom. No one, after seeing it, can doubt that the grass is adapted to this climate, and very highly productive. An inspection of it is enough to satisfy any person that 20 inches is too great a space between the rows—9 to 12 is space enough. The spears stand erect where the bunches are close, but lie nearly flat where they have room.—*Ed. Gazette.*]

From the Southern Planter.

CORN COBS FOR CATTLE.

C. T. Botts—*My Dear Sir.*—I am much pleased with your recommendation of cob meal in the last number of the Planter. I am perfectly satisfied of the value of it. Having understood that Col. Burfoot, of Chesterfield, never wasted a cob, but considered it capital feed, I took some pains to discover his mode of using them. It is as follows: Whenever he shells corn for mill, the cobs are thrown into a half hogshead of salt and water, to which his cows have access. By the time he sends to mill again there is plenty of room for more cobs. I have tried this plan with great success.—The cobs are hardly soaked by the salt water, before they are eagerly devoured by my cattle. I would as soon think of throwing away my fodder as my corn cobs.

Yours, A. B. S.

We have understood, upon inquiry, that Col. Burfoot now boils his cobs instead of soaking them. He breaks them with an axe, and throws them into his feed kettle, and we are assured there is no portion of its contents that are preferred to these bits of corn cob.

These plans are no doubt both good; much better than throwing away an article that contains so much nutriment; but, where it could be done conveniently, we should greatly prefer to relieve the animal from the labor and trouble, which he frequently only half performs, of grinding the cob. Besides, when ground, it is food for either horse or cattle. If its nutritious qualities are admitted, there is surely as much reason in grinding the cob as in grinding the grain.

ON GATHERING ASPARAGUS.

In all the books of gardening which I have seen, the direction for gathering asparagus has always been to cut it several inches below the surface of the ground, as soon as the stalk has advanced a few inches above it. The asparagus generally brought to market is cut in this way, the upper half being green and tender when cooked, the lower half white, tough and uneatable. The experience of many years has taught me that it is far better to let the asparagus grow to the height of ten inches, or a foot, and then to gather it by breaking with the hand the tender stalk, which will break off at the point where it begins to be woody. The whole stalk is then tender, and the process of gathering is quicker. Asparagus beds, when treated in this manner, if at any time they begin to grow too small, will be found greatly to improve the consumption, or amount of succulence, which indeed was the occasion on which this new method of gathering occurred to me. I have since always practised it. Let those who are fond of asparagus give it but one trial, and they will never again resort to the old system.—[*Magazine of Horticulture.*

CULTURE OF ONIONS.

The first thing necessary for good success in raising onions, is good seed; without this our best endeavors will be almost futile. In order to have good seed, the earliest and most perfect onions should be selected to raise seed from. Set them on a rich soil, a sufficient distance to hoe among them, that the soil can be loosened occasionally, and kept clear from weeds. The stalks should be supported by driving stakes, and tying strings to each a manner that the stalks of each onion will be supported separately; elm bark, for strings, stripped in June, will answer a good purpose. The earth should be stirred occasionally, and kept clear of weeds. In this way I have had good success, have greatly improved upon my seed; the onions that I raised the past season (1840) were more than a fortnight earlier than onions generally in my vicinity. To raise good onions, the ground should be prepared in the fall, by applying old rich manure, and compost formed of muck, ashes, hog manure and various other ingredients, which the ingenious farmer will foresee. Turn the manure under a good depth. By having the ground prepared in the fall, it is in readiness to receive the seed early in the spring, which should be sown as soon as practicable after the frost is out and the ground is sufficiently dry and warm.

A Warning to Young Men in Business.—We say last week, in our most public street an illustration of the degrading effects of drinking, that should speak a solemn warning to our young men. It was a man apparently about forty, with a broad sword in his hand staggering in front of the stores, and trying to play the soldier; though really exhibiting the drunken idiot for the amusement of those, who were disposed to look upon his folly and his shame. He was truely an object of pity—for in spite of bloated form, and vacant, blood shot eye and hair prematurely white, there was about him something that seemed to tell of better days.

Who is he? We asked. He was, a few years ago, clerk in a respectable mercantile house here—a first rate Book keeper, and possessed a knowledge of business, which, if it had been properly directed, would have led him to high respectability and wealth. "With half his knowledge of business remarked a gentleman "many a man has acquired a fortune." But instead of the wealth, respectability and influence, he could have gained, what is he, and what has he? A poor wandering drunkard, publicly exposing his shame; bankrupt in character, mind and property! And what, we may ask, has wrought this fearful change in his condition and prospects? One short sentence explains it all—He loved to visit the Grog Shop!—*Temperance Adv.*

A BASHFUL LOVER.

A Green Mountain boy fell in love with a very pretty girl and determined to 'court her.' To that end he dressed himself in his "Sunday go to meetings," went to her father's house and found her alone.

'How d'ye do,' says Jonathan.

'I'm nicely—take a cheer, Jonathan,' says the girl.

Jonathan took a chair, and seated himself in the furthest corner of the room, as though the beauty was a thing to be feared rather than loved.

'Aint you cold—had'nt you better sit up to the fire,' says Sally, supposing he would of course, if he was going to make love at all, do so in a proper manner.

'No, I thankee, I reckon I'm comfortable,' returns Jonathan.

'How is your marm,' said Sally.

'Well, she's complainin' a heetle, said Jonathan. Here a pause of ten minutes ensued, during which time Jonathan amused himself by whittling a stick.

'There's nothing new up your way is there,' said Sally, which Jonathan might understand as applying to his situation, or to his father's domicile.

'*Here!* oh—yis, you mean *to hum*; well no—that is yis—our spotted cow's got a calf!' said Jonathan.

Sally would undoubtedly have laughed at this queer piece of information only she was too much vexed at the bashfulness of the speaker. At length after another protracted silence, Sally got up a very small edition of a scream, and in a loud voice exclaimed, 'Let me alone!'

'Why,' says Jonathan, dropping his knife and stick in astonishment, 'why I aint a touchin, on ye.'

'Well,' says Sally, in a voice which might be indicative of fear, but sounded very like a request.

'Well, aint, you goin' to!'

Jonathan thought a moment of this equivocal reply, and then after placing his knife in his pocket and blowing his nose, he drew his chair by the side of pretty Sally, encircled her waist and—the next week they were married.

PRETTY GOOD.

Last night when the congregation of one of the churches were leaving the house of worship it commenced raining. A lady said to the gentleman who accompanied her and her sister. "Why, it rains—send and get an umbrella." "Why my dear," said the gentleman, "you are neither sugar nor salt, and rain will not hurt you." "No," said the lady, "but we are ladies.—*Bulletin.*

A—Elias Alexander, Miss Eliza E. Alexander, [illegible] Ballas, Geo. B—Thos. [illegible] L. F. Brant, Baker, Thos. [illegible] Baker, John G. W. Brown, [illegible] Brown, Jos. [illegible] Bixby, Hiram Biddle.

C—Joel Causey, Job Dawson, Wm. Carson, jun., Jno. Chitwood, [illegible], Miss E. Cowie, Wm. Carson.

D—R. A. Davis, F. Davidson, Jno. S. Daniel, Abram Davis, Bixby Dudley.

E—Jno. M. W. Erwin, Wm. W. Erwin.

G—J. B. Griffith, Max'll. Gibson, Mercy Gage.

H—Jno. Howell, D. C. Hayes, W. J. Hayes, L. Henderson, Jno. Hawkins, Wm. Hudson, A. Hardaway, D. Hyatt, A. Hay, Jno. Hunter, F. S. Hayes, Miss H. Henderson, Wm. F. Hayes, Jno. S. Hayes.

I & J—Jno. H. Irwin, Jno. Johnson, Thos. Jamison, Isaac Jones 2, Mary Johnson, Jno. Johnston.

K—Hugh Kenny.

L—Jane Leonard, Jno. Lingle, C. Leonard, M. Leonards, Danl. Lodwell.

M—Jno. M. McNeely, E. F. McCord, Jno. H. McCord, Jno. Mulwee, Miss S. McConkie, Jno. McConkie, D. McLaughlin, Henry Martin & Co. R. G. Mason, Mr. McGinnis 2, Miss M. J. Montgomery, Thos. R. McKee, Jno. McCrackin, Wm. McCauly, C. Means.

N—Capt. W. Neely 2, Jno. Neil, Jno. S. Nichols.

O—Silas Orr.

P—Stephen Plummer, W. G. Phillips, Wm. Phillips, John Penberthy, Jno. Penman, Jos. Parks, Margt. T. Pool.

R—Wm. Roberts, A. Robison, Richard A. Cloy, Jos. Reed 2.

S—Mrs. Jane Simpson 2, A. Street, Miss M. N. Semple, G. R. Semple 2, E. Smith.

T—F. P. Turner, Jno. Thompson, Geo. Todd, S. R. Turner, Margt. Thompson 2, Mary Taylor, Wm. Tucker, C. A. Torrin, Mr. Todd, N. Tradinick, Jos Thompson.

W—Wm. Walker, Jno. Walker, Esq. Jno. Witherspoon, Miss M. J. Weddington, E. C. Wilson, R. Weaver, Jno. Wolf, G. C. Wolf, Robt. L. Walker, J. H. Wilson, F. W. Ward.

129 H. R. WILLIAMS, P. M.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, 1841.

Catharine Pahel } Petition for Divorce.
vs.
George Pahel. }

In this case, it appearing to my satisfaction, that George Pahel, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore, Ordered*, that publication be made for three months, in the Charlotte Journal printed in Charlotte, that the defendant appear at our next Superior Court of Law, for Cabarrus county, on the 3d Monday in August, 1841, then and there to answer, plead or demur to plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

Witness, A. J. Shankle, Clerk of the Superior Court of Cabarrus county, at Office, this 3d day of May, 1841.

A. J. SHANKLE, *Clerk.*

June 3, 1841. Price adv. $10. 3m

INFORMATION WANTED, of James Garner of Wake County, North Carolina, who left his wife and four small children in August, 1838, stating that he was going to Guilford County to seek employment, which he obtained from Mr. Josiah Pitts of Jamestown, who engaged him in March, 1840, to go to Columbia, South Carolina, to assist in selling a load of Guns or Rifles. Mr. Pitts on his return, tells his family that he left him in Columbia Jail. In January last, young Mr. Pitts carries another load of Guns to South Carolina, and whilst there, he hears of Garner driving a stage about 100 miles below Columbia.

Said Garner is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light complexion, dark red hair and beard, blue eyes, with a thick upper lip, and inclined to be round shouldered. He cannot read or write, and is very dull of apprehension; he is also very much addicted to using profane language.

Should this meet the eye of any individual who knows any thing concerning Garner, they will be doing a humane act by addressing a letter to his distressed wife at Raleigh, N. C.

It is the desire of his affectionate and confidential companion that he should return to her and their four helpless children.

Should it not be Garner's wish to see his wife again, it is hoped that he is not so depraved, and lost to all feeling as not to heed the cries of his children who are now suffering for bread.

CINDERELLA GARNER.

Raleigh, May 14th, 1841.

MOFFATT'S Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endueing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description.—Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular practitioners, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of the cause, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Prices 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

T. L. HOLTON.

Charlotte, N. C.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

William Harper & Co.,

Type & Stereotype Founders,

74 *Fulton*, Corner of Gold Street N. York.

THESE Subscribers have established an extensive Foundry in their name and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known TYPE FOUNDRY, formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have renewed the same to their personal superintendence. Having long made an entire study of the business, and also, they are now prepared to furnish orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as any other Foundry in America. To those who favored Messrs. Conner and Cooke, during their recent difficulties, they would respectfully solicit a share of their custom, and to every one they would say that every endeavor to satisfy will be used, and every effort made to merit success.

For sale by

THOS. L. HOLTON, Agent.

Charlotte, Jan. 19, 1841.

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Charlotte, Jan. 19, 1841.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING A DAILY PAPER IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THE subscriber proposes, if patronage will warrant the enterprise, to publish in the city of Washington, a Daily Political Journal, to be called the "OBSERVER." If undertaken it will justify him, his wish is to issue the first number on the first Monday of June next—one week or two at furthest, after the commencement of the Extra Session of Congress.

The Observer, if it goes into operation, will advocate freely and unreservedly, the action of the Federal Government, without "fear, favor or affection." It will look for support to the People, and the People only. Having taken no active part in the election of Gen. Harrison, cordially hoping and unconditionally believing that his Administration will justify the generous confidence, and fulfil the patriotic expectations of the American People, I do pledge myself to extend to it an unconditional support. I shall be happy to praise, but not afraid to censure. I have long ago promised my contemporaries never to favor local presidents, never to sustain any man or any set of men, against the Constitution of the country. This vow I mean to keep to the best of my ability, so help me God!

If the People will sustain me in this shape, the fruits of some 30 years of editorial experience shall be dedicated diligently and laboriously, to render the Observer worthy of their favor. I promise them, and I will redeem it, that they shall have a political print at Washington, if not able, yet honest, faithful and true to them and the cause of the country, and the Rights of the States and of the People. Whether a print is to be or not required at the Federal Metropolis, I have strong belief in the affirmative, and on the result shall be to the utmost good and to the cause of authority, I leave it to the country to say.

I throw out these preliminary hints, intending in a short time to be more specific. I wish ascertain if there exists a disposition to support a paper at Washington which will give a cordial support to Gen. Harrison or any other President, while he sustains himself as it by the Constitutional ability of his source, but which will primarily be jealous and destructive of Federal power, and manifestly more ready to attack its exercise than its acquisition, to them, let it be will be at the head of the Government.

As the time is limited, I request those who are disposed to support me in this enterprise, to address it by letter.

JNO. H. PLEASANTS.

Richmond, March 23d, 1841.

WOOD TYPE.

CUT by Machinery, and warranted superior to any heretofore manufactured. George F. Nesbitt, Tontine Building, corner of Wall and Water street, New York, respectfully informs the Printers of the United States, that he has now in full operation his machines for cutting Wood Types, which being an entire new invention, is executed to suit Types, both plain and ornamental, far superior to any heretofore published to the public; and in proof of the assertion, allows the public that he has obtained Diplomas and Medals from both the American and Mechanic's Institute of the City of New York, at their Fairs of 1837, 1838, and 1839, as the books of the Institutes will show.

George F. Nesbitt would particularly invite the attention of Printers to the fact, that from the politeness of the proprietors of the Liverpool and Harris lines of Packets, he has been favored with the latest French and English specimens, that many of the new styles in those cities very much admired, and have been put up by him; they were exhibited by himself at the Mechanic's Fair in this city, now just closed, and pronounced by the Committee of Printers appointed to examine Types and Specimens, to be superior to any Wood Types ever before exhibited, and having a decided advantage over large Metal Types.

George F. Nesbitt would also inform the Printers of the United States, that he is ready to sell Types of any size, from 5 lines Pica upwards, from any of the patterns of metal Types manufactured in the extensive foundries of Messrs. G. Bruce & Co., at from any new pattern that can be engraved.

If George F. Nesbitt is desirous that Printers and those becoming Agents, should be acquainted with the fact, that he prices are much reduced from those heretofore charged by other manufacturers; that his charges for Agents selling on cash, commission; that his terms are six months or ten per cent. discount for cash.

Agents are wanted for the following cities viz: Charleston, Albany, Detroit, Rochester, and Buffalo.

☞ Printers of Newspapers, who will publish the above for six times, within three months from this date, and will send one copy of their paper, shall be entitled to set up Types, and should the Types not prove superior in each case to those now advertised, they can be returned, and the money will be paid in return.

GEORGE F. NESBITT,

Tontine Building, corner of Wall and Water streets, N. Y.

March 16, 1841.

WANTED, a BOY to learn the Printing Business. Apply at this Office.